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As To Armed Neutrality.

Since the great war opened the layman has been puzzled by the bewildering phases and varieties of neutrality. It now ranges from "neutrality in thought" "armed neutrality". The former was purely psychological, but the latter has a meaning in international law, although it has usually implied a concert of neutral powers. The favorite historical example is afforded by the league called "the armed neutrality". It was during our revolutionary war which had a lively European end, with France and Spain against England, that England began to encroach on the maritime rights of neutrals. The empress of Russia issued a celebrated declaration on the last day of February, 1780, setting out "principles" under which her naval commanders would be instructed to protect the neutral rights of her subjects. Russia was promptly and warmly supported by Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Austria, Portugal and the two Sicilies, while France and Spain gave the declaration "the most cordial and unequivocal approbation." Great Britain recognized the "principles" in the treaty with France at Versailles on September 3 1873. But during the Napoleonic wars, Great Britain gave instructions to naval commanders and privateers in direct conflict with the principles. A new league of armed neutrality was organized in 1800, composed of Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Prussia, which reasserted the declaration of 1780, and added new clauses extending the privileges of neutrals. The key note was the demand for "free seas and free ships" which every nation professes in theory, but which some queerly interpret in practice.

Our adoption of armed neutrality would not theoretically impair the perfection of our neutrality. We would show no benevolence to the entente allies. They could not receive aid from our government and they could not raise armies, fit out war vessels or do any other heretofore forbidden thing in our territory or waters. We would merely protect our merchant ships against violations of international law. We threatened this in the first Adams administration against France and made many preparations to carry it out. It need not lead to war but it might. That would depend on how the other country took it.—Globe Democrat.

Don't Forget The Children.

There should be no partisan thought nor partisan action in connection with the measures of the children's code, which should now be before the Missouri General Assembly for the final vote upon their passage. These are measures that appeal to all men with hearts in their breasts. They are founded upon a sentiment that is well nigh universal, and they have in them elements of justice and economical values that should weigh heavily in the scale of legislative judgment. An immense amount of laborious investigation has been involved in their production. Devoted men and women of great abilities and the purest motives have worked long to formulate such a code of laws as would fully protect the rights of children and give the poorest and most unfortunate a fair chance in the battle of life. They have taken the laws we have relating to the subject, have provided for the repeal of obsolete or undesirable statutes for the revision of others and for new legislation to complete a system that is in full accord with advanced ideas as to the duties of the state in relation to children, and as to means and methods of effecting providing for the proper development of the little unfortunates.

These measures provide for the protection of destitute children, for the care of delinquent, neglected and defective children for the protection of the health of children generally, for proper facilities of recreation, and for the administration of laws pertaining to children by special boards and divisions of the courts. The code as a whole is drawn with such wise judgment that no opposition

seems to have arisen from any quarter and it is a measure of such virtue that each and every member of the Legislature should constitute himself a committee of one to insist upon its passage. Apparently the only danger that confronts it is the possibility of a failure to put it to a final vote. We cannot believe the Legislature will permit such a failure.—Globe Democrat.

These Suggestions Will Help In The Campaign.

The Missouri College of Agriculture has received many requests for suggestions in conducting fly campaigns. Observations of the following steps will bring effective results.

(1) Kill as many flies as possible when they appear in spring. These first flies are the parents of the million of germ-laden flies that will make life miserable throughout summer. Only fly killed early in the spring is equal to millions killed in August or September.

(2) Endeavor to prevent flies from breeding or feeding on the premises. Some flies will escape because they will breed in decayed vegetable matter or in the droppings of animals in the pastures. However these will be almost negligible.

(3) Fly traps are essential. They catch the flies coming from breeding places and thus prevent their migrating to the house.

(4) Enlist the cooperation of all dealers in food supplies. Show them the danger from flies and what may result from unsanitary surroundings of their premises. If necessary patronize only those dealers who keep their premises and their products properly screened. They will soon clean their premises and eliminate flies if the campaign is brought to them in this financial light.

(5) Endeavor to obtain community cooperation in the fly campaign. Do not be discouraged if a few people cannot be induced to clean up their premises. As soon as they see that the campaign is effective they readily cooperate.

The Reason.

Some of the cuckoo supporters of the administration are trying to find out what is the matter with the American people that they do not rush forward to the assistance of the President. They point out that Lloyd George always secures the cooperation of Englishmen in whatever he undertakes to do, whereas Wilson is always confronted with opposition.

The answer is simple. Lloyd George knows what he wants to accomplish, knows substantially how he will try to accomplish it, and he tells the House of Commons in plain and vigorous language what his purposes are. Mr. Wilson, on the other hand, has never known what he intends to do in any exact sense, he has but vague notions of the methods of doing whatever he has meditated, and he has never taken Congress into his confidence in any manner so that the legislators could frame an act upon a definite measure of support for him.

Compare Lloyd George's speech in Parliament with Mr. Wilson's speech to Congress, for instance. Lloyd George told the Commons exactly what the British Empire was up against, he pointed out the remedy, he gave chapter and verse for what he had to say, he summoned British support to the government in trumpet tones. Mr. Wilson blew both hot and cold in his speech. He advocated pacifism, he hinted at war. He told of our duty—and qualified it with contingent phrases. He asked for both general and specific grants of power. He left his hearers and the country in doubt regarding what had happened and regarding what he thought might happen.

When Mr. Wilson emulates Lloyd George's methods, he will secure a Lloyd George response.

Judge Moore was called to Eisey, Stone county, some days ago by a message that his aged mother was very low. He returned home Wednesday and yesterday received word his mother is dead.—Ozark Democrat.

A Serious situation.

The sinking of the Laconia is striking and convincing proof that the German government is putting unrestricted submarine warfare into operation. Secretary Lansing is reported to have said it was a clear violation of international law. It was sunk without warning, and was just as ruthless in its manner and intention as the destruction of the Lusitania. It remains to be seen what effect it will have upon our government. That it will quicken the action by Congress there can be no doubt, but just what form that action shall take has not been determined at this writing. It is a great and exceedingly delicate question that is before the National Assembly. No one, we are quite sure, desires to cripple the president in any way, nor to withhold any proper power or funds for the adequate protection of American rights. But he has asked for an indefinite authority in addition to specific powers, and there is a natural and justifiable reluctance to grant authorities which could not be recalled without knowing what was being granted. The specific powers the president asks for he already has, as he admitted, but the fact that he asked for them, and also for a blanket commission as well as sufficient funds for any contingency, makes it necessary for Congress to take some action in the matter, and its action must be, in general, in line with the president's wishes or the members will be charged with distrust or disloyalty. Yet Congress has responsibilities of its own which it has sworn to uphold, and it cannot escape from them by putting them on other shoulders. It is a delicate problem.

But there is the more important question of the rights and duties of the new Congress that comes into existence next Sunday—for it will exist, even if it cannot meet until next December, unless the president chooses to call it together earlier. For nine months the president will stand as the supreme and only power in the American Government at a time when it needs all the strength and power it can command. Congress without his order convening it will be impotent. Patriotic Americans cannot look upon such a condition with complacency. If the president were surrounded by strong official advisers whom the people could trust, and were disposed to listen to advice, there would be less perturbation, but he thinks and acts alone, and the past is no indication of infallible wisdom.—Globe Democrat.

No Dictatorship Desired.

In his demand for unlimited power in dealing with foreign affairs, President Wilson furnished the strongest argument in favor of an extraordinary session of Congress. In his opening sentence he declared that "we are moving through critical times during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the houses of Congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross purposes between us." Later in his address, as an excuse for asking plenary power, he said that "it would take an unusual time to assemble and organize the Congress which is to succeed" the present.

Since the constitution vests in Congress alone the power to declare war, and since it is also true that we are passing through critical times during which it is the President's duty to keep in close touch with Congress, there is every reason why the new Congress should be immediately convened.

The demand for plenary power is in direct conflict with the plain intent of the constitution, which expressly provides that "when extraordinary occasions arise, the President may convene either or both houses of Congress. Instead of pursuing the policy indicated by the constitution which he is sworn to uphold, President Wilson takes a course which the constitution was designed to prevent—seeks to supplant Representative government by establishing what would be to all intents and purposes a dictatorship.

Undoubtedly the President seek

this with the highest motives. Undoubtedly he thinks he could run this government better if there were no legislative or judicial departments but all power were his own. As to the sincerity of his demands there can be no question, but the wisdom of his course will be questioned by all those persons who believe in the superiority of the Republican form of Government and who have not lost confidence in the men they have chosen to represent them in the Senate and House of Representatives.

Europe is to day embroiled in a war brought on as a result of centralization of power. May America escape that peril!

Burluson Bilked

In a few of the larger cities of the United States, there is maintained what is known as the pneumatic tube service, by which first class mail is sent in small packages by underground conduit from one part of the city to another. New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis have such service, and it greatly expedites the handling of mail, not only locally but in placing on board out going trains. Postmaster General Burluson recommended that the service be discontinued and that he be allowed an increased appropriation for automobiles. When the House of Representatives renewed the appropriation, Burluson wanted the matter left in his hands to make terms with the tube company, which would mean that he would make terms they could not accept. The Senate not only stood by the appropriation but added a clause directing the postmaster general to renew the contract for a year.

Congress could not have acted more wisely. For a number of years the head of the post office department has been assuming more and more dictatorial power, doing some things that Congress refused to give power to do and ignoring the clear intent of legislative enactments. The Constitution made Congress the sole legislative body and it is gratifying and reassuring to observe that Congress proposes to be recognized as such. Failure in this respect would constitute abdication of power and consequent increase of bureaucracy with all its attendant evils and dangers.

Salt Rising Bread is Greatest in Nutrition.

In our enthusiasm for the easy way we are losing sight of many of the old time methods of cooking which are valuable and which with a very little care and thought may be made easy. Among these is the making of salt rising bread.

Yeast bread used to be more or less of an experiment—now with it is a science. The housewife purchases her cake of yeast and with measured ingredients is practically certain of her result.

Salt rising bread was up to several years ago in the experimental stage.

The housewife knew that she boiled one cup of milk and poured it over one-fourth cup of corn meal and left it in a warm place, and that it sometimes grew light. If it grew light she added more milk and flour and made it in to a most palatable bread. The leaven was explained in various ways, usually by saying that wild yeast had fallen in. We now know that salt rising bread is made light not by yeast but by bacteria introduced into the corn meal. These have been isolated and there are at present pure cultures of these organisms being used in bakeries in the preparation of the commercial salt rising bread.

These bacteria grow best at a higher temperature than yeast requires so the bread is set at about ten or fifteen degrees higher. Since this leaven loses its strength if kept in liquid form, it must be dry form to be kept.

Salt rising bread has several distinct advantages, the development of a desirable flavor in the bread, and a much more even velvety texture than is obtained in yeast bread, and a much less loss of nutritive value of the bread in fermentation. In raising yeast bread

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loses 5 per cent of its nutritive value while in salt rising bread the loss is only 6 of 1 per cent.

One Jim Kerby, from Taney county, stole a team and harness from Charles Mills at Garrison last week, his object apparently being to sell the harness to

get money to make a trip on, but he got nabbed by the Christian county officers and was fined \$50 and costs and lodged in the county jail.—Ozark Democrat.

Winter is still able to hand us a right sharp poke once in awhile.